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POETRY.

From *Graham's Magazine*, for 1852.
FUNERAL OF ALLSTON.

BY ELIUD SPENCER.

Speaking of Allston, I was told in Boston that his funeral was by torch-light, after nine in the evening and one of the most impressive and befitting ceremonies ever witnessed.

New York Correspondent Nat. Intelligencer.

Not in the glare of day—
Not to the common eye;
But lay that dreamlike brow away
When night is on the sky—
When darkness drops her noiseless pall,
And torches light the funeral.

Not in the glare of day—
Not in the pomp of woe;
Let nature veil the sanctity
Of tears, that none may know
Whose hands, but earnest griefs belie
The clamors of hypocrisy.

Not in the glare of day—
Not by the reeking mart;
He loved the lone and twilight way,
The night-fall of the heart—
When passion, pride and sense subdued,
The spirit wrought in solitude.

Not in the glare of day—
Not to the common eye;
And though ye lay that brow away
When night is on the sky,
Long years shall yet remember well
The poet's pensive burial.

TO A SLEEPING BABE.

Sleep on sweet babe; sleep on
Thou art of innocence and innocence combined.
For the sweet smile which wreathes the lips—
Mantling thy brow of alabaster white,
Doth indicate a pure and spotless soul,
Untainted yet by wretchedness or sin—
For such as thee, angels their vigils keep,
And guard thee in thy sweet and happy dreams.

R. T. D.

RELIGIOUS TALES.

From *Godley's Ladies' Book*, for 1852.
ELLA MORTON;
OR, THE MAIDEN'S FIRST SORROW.

BY VILLA C.

"LEAVE me, Fannie, leave me, for a while; I would fain be alone at this hour," and, as the door closed after the footsteps of her gentle friend, Ella turned towards the window, and her pale face betrayed that her soul was struggling with an emotion almost too deep for utterance. The evening was beautiful, but she seemed unconscious of it; the purring of a little ravenlet fell gently on the ear, but she listened not to the soothing sound; and, although her eyes were turned upward, she seemed not to note the myriads of stars that came forth from their distant homes to look down on the dwellers of earth. Her eyes were dimmed with tears, and ere long words of agony burst from her lips. "Oh! mother, come from your heavenly home, or take me thither with you; earth has no charms for your child since you have gone. Alone I must struggle on through life against words of envy, and looks of unkindness, perchance of scorn; few will think of the orphan girl kindly, many may seek to scatter thorns in my path; and when my spirit is weary and sad, there will be no mother's bosom on which to rest my drooping head, no mother's voice to speak words of consolation and balm to my wounded soul, and no mother's heart to pour forth its dearest, its best, its unfeigned love. Oh! be my guardian spirit, hover around my every path, guide me in the way your steps trod heavenward; in sickness, in sorrow, still watch over your suffering, stricken child; and, if it may be thus granted, be my attendant to your own bright home. Father in Heaven, take me, oh! take me early, and let the flowers of spring bloom above my grave!" She threw herself on the couch, and abandoned herself to uncontrolled emotion.

"Ella, dear Ella, will you not rouse yourself, and cease thus madly, wickedly to repine against the will of your Creator?" murmured a soft voice in her ear.

For a moment she raised her face, on which was written anguish too deep for utterance; but again she buried it in the cushions with only a moan of intense agony.

"Ella, your bereavement is indeed most severe, and I need not assure you of my deepest sympathy; but remember, my friend, that except—"

"Oh! Fannie, Fannie, you have never lost a mother," interrupted Ella, vehemently, "and you do not, you cannot know the utter loneliness that pervades my spirit."

For years has my existence been bound up in hers, for years have I watched her every look, and listened intently to the lowest tones of her voice. I have seen her fading away, becoming too lovely for earth, and now, now she is gone. There are none to love me now, none to care for me more; and oh! I would that I were resting beside her!"

"Are there none to care for you?" was the reproachful reply.

"Yes, you will not forsake me, my own kind Fannie; and may you be richly rewarded for all your kindness, your unwearied affection! and Heaven grant that you may long, long be spared the desolation, the woe of this hour!"

"Holy Father, bless her!" were the murmured words as Fannie gently glided from the room.

It was but too true—Ella Morton was indeed an orphan, and an orphan with no ties to bind her to earth. Her father had died when her infantile lips could but just lisped his name, and her memory retained no traces of the form she had so earnestly yearned to see. In the prime of his days he had departed, far from home and kindred; stranger hands closed his eyes, strangers had consigned him to his last resting-place, and the beings he loved so dearly were denied the sad consolation of weeping over his tomb.

Alfred Morton had had but one sister, and to her he had clung from his earliest infancy. A gentle, lovely being was she, one of those who seem created to diffuse light and joy wherever they tread, and to scatter sunshine over the darkest, gloomiest days. Five years his senior, she had rejoiced when her baby brother was placed on her knee, and she laughed gleefully when she could call up the smile on his beaming face, or hear the merry shout of his infant voice. Her hand had guided his first tottering steps, and on him she bestowed more than a sister's love. Years passed away, and as the laughing babe changed into a thoughtless boy, he knew that her eyes were ever bent on him, and that in her

ear he might pour forth his childish sorrows and meet with a ready sympathy. In every sport she was his chosen companion, if she were near, he sought for no greater happiness. An epidemic that swept the land, carrying millions to their graves, cast its darkening shadow over the home of the Mortons, and, in a few brief hours, father and mother were laid in the same tomb, while Helen and Alfred stood by that tomb, sorrowing orphans. The little boy was too young to understand his bereavement; he only knew that the parents he had loved were gone, and he turned with a still deeper affection to his sister. It was then that the true worth of her character shone forth, and, though but a child in years, she became, from that day, a woman in spirit.

For her brother she lived; she taught him to look to the skies, and in tones of softness, bade him remember that his mother was there, and that there too he should go if he loved his Saviour here.

Boyhood expanded into youth, youth into early manhood, and still that sister was ever by his side. Was he sad?—her smile would cheer him; was he discouraged?—her voice would whisper hope; was he wayward and erring?—her reproving countenance, her beseeching words would gently win him back to truth and rectitude. He entered the world with a firm purpose and a steady eye; manfully he struggled, and gloriously he won. His own patrimony would have richly maintained him, but he burned to distinguish himself, and to have his name shine brightly in the annals of his country. One object was ever before him—it was his sister's mild face; and that she might have reason to glory in her brother, he made every exertion, and crowned each with success. At twenty-four, no more brilliant talents were to be found than those possessed by Alfred Morton. His eloquence held thousands spell-bound, and fame even then, placed her brightest laurels on his brow.

A few months passed away, and he pressed his sister closely to his heart in a parting embrace. She whose existence was almost identified with his own was about to leave him; she who had been his constant companion, his friend, his counselor, whose affection had been the sunshine of his life, was on the eve of departure for other lands.

A few weeks before, she had been united to one whose self-sacrificing, devoted spirit was equal to her own, and together they were going to tell of a Saviour's love on Turkey's soil; to labor, perhaps suffer, for the truth; to supplant the Crescent, and place in its stead the "Cross of the Crucified."

"Sister," were his last words, "sister, farewell; but for you I might have been the veriest wretch on earth; what I owe you I can never repay; your reward is laid up in heaven. You go on a high and holy mission—may angels guard your steps whithersoever they turn, and your Father in whom you trust keep you from all ill!—Your absence will leave a void in my heart; that none can fill; but I would not detain you even for a moment. Heaven bless you, my beloved sister! Farewell."

With an aching heart Alfred Morton watched the vessel that bore Helen and her husband far away, and then returned to his residence, for home it no longer seemed—feeling as if there was now no object for which to live. But he told his sister, truly, he would not have detained her, for he knew that hers was a nobler course, and hers a higher destiny than his own.

Months passed on, and those that saw him in the crowded throng, or listed to his soul-stirring words, would not have imagined that there was sorrow in his heart. He was courted and admired; everywhere the distinguished orator was received with applause; and many there were who could have cherished a deeper feeling than mere admiration for him whose fame had spread far and wide. But, one vision of feminine loveliness had been his, which he deemed could never be replaced, and he could not, he dare not bind himself by ties which might be repugnant to himself, and cause him flagrantly to violate the laws of his Maker.

Come with me, you that like to see strange things, to yonder chapel, and pause for a moment. Rumor with her busy tongue has been flying from house to house, and though the hour is early, many are assembled to witness what would seem to be an unlooked-for event. Look around you, and what fixes your attention? A bridal train is passing up the aisle, and look closely, for, methinks that form, that bearing, is one that you should know. They stand beside the altar, and now the vows of Alfred Morton and Margaret Stanley are blighted, and they turn to leave the church. Watch carefully now for a glimpse of the bride, for the chosen of him so widely re-

nowned should be one with whom few could compete. Are you disappointed? Gaze once more, then; I know that the complexion is not one of fairest hue, nor are those eyes dazzling in their brilliance; but there is a beauty there that shall endure when these have passed away. There is intellect on that brow, there is soul in that eye, and there is an expression resting on that face that arrogant beauties might vainly strive to possess. Enclosed in that form is a gentle, a "meek and quiet" spirit, and within that bosom beats a heart that will not grow cold when the storms of life dash harshly and pitilessly on the objects of its present regard.

Margaret Stanley was not beautiful; to some, a mere acquaintance would not discover her noble soul; but there was that within her that fitted her to be the life companion of Alfred Morton. She realized the dream that he had formed, and though some envious ones scornfully passed her by, those that were honored with the friendship of Mrs. Morton wondered no more at her husband's choice. She was the light of his home; and as, in the days of his boyhood, he ever found his sister's ear open to his joys or sorrows, so now, in his maturer years, he turned his footsteps towards his own heart, and if weary and desponding, ever found an influence that would brighten everything. His home was a blessed place, and within its hallowed precincts the busy world was forgotten.

Two years passed away, and they were no longer alone by their fireside, for an infant's cheerful voice called forth answering music in their hearts, and drew them more closely to earth. On Helen, or Ella as they always called her, every care was lavished; for her care was too great; and her gleesome spirit would be infused into their own. Daily they watched her with ever-increasing delight, and as they saw her merry gambols, or listened to her infant prattle, they almost forgot that any cloud could overshadow the horizon of their lives. Three years more passed away, and still the full sunshine of joy lit their home, and gladdened their hearts. But joy may not last forever; for a time it is given to us, to make us turn with a true love and a holier trust towards our heavenly home; but, when earthly objects cause us to lose sight of that home, the barriers we have raised must be broken down, and our souls be purified, though it be through suffering.

It was with a burdened heart and a saddened eye that Mr. Morton read to his wife a letter that had just reached him, bearing the mournful intelligence of his cherished sister's rapid decline, and that he communicated to her his design of instantly going to her, although it might be but to see her die. "You never saw my sister," were his words; "but you know her lovely character, you know her unwearied care for me, and if I could, ought I to leave her to die in a distant land almost alone? Should I not duty, as well as love, prompt me to go to her? and if her spirit must be severed from earth, should not I be there to catch the last glance of her eyes, that never were bent on me but with the tenderest devotion? To part from you my wife, and my precious child, will be a struggle severe indeed; but Heaven will watch over you, and if it be our Father's will, we shall be rejoined yet again on earth; if it be not so, we will still look to Him with unwavering trust, for we know that 'he will do all things well.'"

No word was spoken in opposition, and in two days Alfred Morton was on the bosom of the ocean, hastening to the bedside of his dying sister.

Six months had fled since Alfred Morton left his home in the full pride of manhood; and by the hearth of that once cheerful spot, sat his desolate widow, and his fatherless child. Little Ella could not understand why her "papa" could not come back no more, nor why her dear mamma looked so sad, and sighed so deeply when she pressed her darling to her bosom. And her mother, as she watched her innocent child, murmured a prayer that for her sake she might still live. But for her, she would gladly have laid her head low in the grave; but when her child would gently climb on her knee, pass its little hands over her pale face, and look sad to see her so mournful, she reproached herself for thus yielding to her regrets, and devoted herself more unwearingly to her beloved little one. Time tarried not; and as day after day Ella grew more lovely, more beautiful, as her intellect expanded, and her mind showed more of its strength and power, so the shadow gradually departed from the mother's brow, and a peace which is not of this world shined forth over her countenance. To Ella, her mother was

all in all. Had sickness paled her cheek? Ella's station was by her bedside, Ella's hand administered medicine and nourishment, Ella's voice gently lulled her to repose, and Ella's was the first eye to brighten when health returned.

One being alone beside her mother obtained any share of Ella's affection. Fannie Enfield was the daughter of one of Mrs. Morton's early friends, and the two girls were too much thrown together not to become mutually attached. A sister had never been given to Fannie, and she welcomed Ella with all of a sister's affection. Through their childhood they had been chosen companions, and as years flew by, their early friendship became still more firmly cemented.

But Ella's eye grew troubled, and her face wore an anxious expression, for her mother's loved form grew thin, and her face was very pale, save where the fever flushed brightly in her cheek; her eye assumed a lustre too brilliant to last, and medical skill proved unavailing. With the agony that only those know who have lost all they loved save one, and who see the frail cords that held that one back to life about to be severed, Ella watched her mother's fading form, hoping that the dawn of each day would bring health and vigor to her whose existence was well nigh ended. Wildly, madly she prayed that yet a little while might be added to her life; but it was only the wild cry of despair. No faith, no love mingled with that petition, and when with each new hour hope grew fainter, no resignation marked her sorrow. No response of "Thy will be done!" arose from her heart.

Mrs. Morton saw this too clearly, and earnestly she sought to lead Ella to look for guidance and consolation from Him whose ear is ever open to the cry of the sorrowing. Gently she chided her for thus yielding to her grief, and bade her meet her in the bright spirit-land, to whose whippers she should soon be joined. Her last words were to her dearly beloved daughter, her last look was fixed on her, and as a smile of angelic sweetness rested on her face, and a prayer trembled on her lips, her spirit fled to add another to the choral band that encircles the throne of the Eternal.

For hours Ella Morton sat by the bedside of her departed mother, searching for one indication that life still remained; but raptly she lingered, for the living principle that had existed in that marble form had passed away, no more to reanimate it, until "earth and sea give up their dead."

There is a limit to physical and mental endurance, and when Fannie Enfield entered the room, Ella had fallen insensible by her mother's side. With more than a sister's tenderness, Fannie watched over her friend, and when animation returned to that apparently lifeless body, it was Fannie's glad eye that beamed hopefully on the sufferer. For a single moment Ella seemed unconscious of all she had suffered, but the full tide of agony quickly rushed over her, and despairingly she prayed to die. It was well for Ella that she had such a friend; it was well there was a Fannie to speak words of hope, and breathe of purer skies than those that overcanopy our world; else she might have turned away from the call of the heavenly messenger, and the chastisement that was sent in mercy might have steeled her heart and weighed her down to death.

A year has passed since the night we first saw Ella, on the evening of her mother's funeral, and in the same room a youthful form is bending in prayer, and a holy radiance overspread that fair young face. It was Ella; but how changed! Yes, she had sought for happiness where none ever sought and were refused. Sorrow has accomplished its sacred mission, and though a more subdued expression rests on her face than is common to those who have lost none of the objects on which their affections have been placed, though her thoughts turn less to the thing of this world, and are fixed more constantly on those that shall not pass away, yet she is none the less loved by those who cluster around her, and listen unwaveringly to every accent of her voice.

To shed joy around her is her unceasing aim; to make more easy the path of those who but for her might live uncareful for, and die unheeded; to pour balm into the bleeding hearts of those from whom the busy world turn carelessly away, these are the purposes for which she exists. Prayers and blessing follow her from many mouths, and in her own heart there is diffused a happiness and peace which those who bow before the shrine of Mammon would vainly seek.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME.

This Caption is applicable to all, but more especially to young men; and the incident we are about to relate is one of so forcible a character, that we think it will be productive of good.

Two young clerks in a large American and French house in New York, were particularly intimate, so much so, that although they boarded in different houses, yet they were constantly together during the hours of recreation from business.

One of them had been presented with a little French poodle, and he at once set about instructing it to perform all those little tricks for which the breed is famed. For some days his companion witnessed his persevering efforts to make "Grotto" bring his handkerchief, catch pennies, stand upon his hind legs, and do many other trifling but amusing tricks. At length he got tired of being a looker on at so much waste of time, and resolved that whilst his friend was being the tutor of a French teacher, and endeavor to master the French language by the time Grotto's education was completed.

Without saying a word to his friend, he commenced his studies, and being diligent, fast acquired a knowledge of the language; he also improved from hearing a good deal of French spoken in the store, though he carefully avoided uttering a word. At length Grotto was finished, and had very truly acquired a knowledge of an infinite number of amusing games, and his owner prided himself no little on his acquirements.

The owner of Grotto was a little the senior of the other, in the store and of course ranked over him in promotions. One morning he came out of the private room of the principal member of the firm, and looking very much downcast, approached his friend.

"Tom," said he, "the firm want to send one of the clerks this summer to France, to buy goods, and they have offered the chance to me, provided I could speak French; but as 'Oui' is about the extent of my French, it's no go for this child.—What a fool I was in not studying it when I was a boy!"

"Well," said Tom, "whose chance is next?"

"Why, yours, of course. They will put the question all round, out of politeness; and as none of us can *parley vous*—why, somebody will be engaged, and all of us headed off."

In the course of the morning, Tom was called before the firm, and in glowing terms, were the advantages set forth, if he could only have spoken the language of the country they wished him to go to. Tom listened with delight, and inwardly smiled at the surprise he would give them.

"Of course," said one of the firm, "you should have the situation, if you could only speak French; but, as you cannot, we shall have to employ some one else.—'Very sorry—great pity,' &c."

"Well," said Tom, "it can't be helped, and there is no time, I suppose, to study now, so I must just do the best I can.—Mr. Toutette, shall you and I have a little chat, and perhaps I may pass muster."

Mr. Toutette and Tom entered into an animated conversation, very much to the surprise of all present, which having been kept up, in double quick time, for some fifteen minutes, Mr. Toutette very candidly told his partners that Tom was fully competent for the place.

Tom was a great favorite, and the firm were heartily glad that he was capable of holding the situation; and he was instructed to prepare himself for departure by the next steamer with the privilege of peeping into the World's Fair.

Tom now returned to his friend, who met him with a right good ha, ha, ha!

"Well, Tom, no use; I told you so."

"Ah," replied Tom, "you are out this time. My French has been approved of, and I am done here—I sail in the next steamer."

"You don't say so! But, Tom, when did you learn French?"

"When you were teaching Grotto."

A new light flashed across the vision of Grotto's master.

"What!" said he, "whilst I was fooling over that dog, were you studying?"

"Just so; and you now know with what success our time has been rewarded."

By the judicious disposal of time, one young man is on the high road to mercantile fame and fortune, whilst, by throwing away time, another equal in abilities, is doomed to drudgery and clerkship perhaps all his days.

A Bear Captured by Chloroform.

A newspaper published at Montauban, Spain, gives an account of the capture of a huge bear, by chloroform, which is somewhat amusing. His bearship had for a long time been the terror of the district entirely defying all attempts at capture. Even the most daring hunters dared not approach him sufficiently near to give him a death wound, and so the bear was left to his glory making predatory excursions continually among the sheep and cattle of the surrounding farms. At length a Doctor Pegot hit upon a plan for securing the monster by the use of Chloroform. Early one morning he proceeded to the cave where the bear slept, accompanied by a party of peasants, and having made sure by the snow just fallen that the animal was within, the peasants ran up and fastened up the entrance with iron bars, which prevented the bear from coming out. Over the bars they stretched blankets to prevent the ingress of air, and now, all being ready, the operation of putting monsieur le bear under the influence of Chloroform commenced. The Doctor took a large syringe, and having filled it with the soporific liquid, discharged it through an aperture in the blanket, into the interior of the cave. This being several times repeated, the bear soon fell into a deep sleep; when the doctor marched in and secured his prize in triumph. They bore the poor bear away, tide limb and limb; keeping a cloth saturated with Chloroform constantly at his nose, and took him to the village, where a cage having been prepared, the bear was permitted to walk. Great excitement followed all around as the news of the capture of the wild beast became known, and crowds came to behold him, secured in his cage. In the evening the village was illuminated in rejoicing, while the praises of science, and Dr. Pegot fell from every lip. This is the first instance of the capture of a wild animal by Chloroform.

Noble Sentiments.

This is an agreeable world after all. If we would only bring ourselves to look at the subjects that surround us in their true light, we should see beauty where we behold deformity, and listen to harmony where we heard nothing but discord. To be sure there is a great deal of vexation and anxiety to meet; we cannot sail upon a summer coast forever; yet if we preserve a calm eye and a steady hand, we can so trim our sails and manage our helm, as to avoid the quicksands, and weather the storms that threaten shipwreck. We are members of one great family; we are traveling the same road, and shall arrive at the same goal. We breathe the same air, are subject to the same bounty, and we shall lie down upon the bosom of our common mother. It is not becoming, then, that brother should hate brother; it is not proper that friend should deceive friend; it is not right that neighbor should deceive neighbor. We pity that man who can harbor enmity against his fellow; he loses half the enjoyment of life; he embitters his own existence. Let us tear from our eyes the colored medium that invests every object with the green hue of jealousy and suspicion; turn a deaf ear to scandal; breathe the spirit of charity from our hearts; let the rich gushings of human kindness swell up as a fountain, so that the "golden age" will become no fiction, and island of the blessed bloom in more than "Hyperian beauty."

Co-operation of the Wife.

There is much good sense and truth in the remark of a modern author, that no man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over lands, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty or encounter danger, if he knows he is not expending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy hours; while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.

Bank of Trees.

In the Isle of France, the greatest part of the trees have but a very thin bark, some of them have even nothing but a sort of skin over them, differing widely from the trees in the north, which nature has furnished with a variety of coats, to protect them from the cold. Most of them have their roots on the surface of the earth, and twist round the rocks as they shoot up. They are but short, their heads little furnished with leaves, and very heavy, which, with flames that grow round them, is their only support against the hurricanes which would also tear up the firs and chestnuts.

RECEPTION OF KOSUTH.

Kossuth arrived at Staten Island, on the morning of the 5th inst. The firing of a rocket announced the Humboldt's arrival. The Hungarian refugees, who have been staying at the island some time, immediately ran to the cannon stationed near the dock, and commenced firing a salute of thirty-one guns. The boat of the health officer was promptly manned, and Dr. Doane was conveyed on board the steamer, where he was introduced to Mr. Kossuth, and addressed him a brief speech of welcome, assuring him of the cordiality with which he would be received by the American people in every part of the Union. A letter was also presented to Mr. Kossuth from Mayor Kingsland, requesting him to accept the hospitalities of Dr. Doane until the arrangements for the city were completed.

Mr. Kossuth with Madame Kossuth and others then went ashore, and were escorted to the residence of Dr. Doane, where a number of citizens had assembled to greet him.

It was about half past one o'clock when the party arrived at Dr. Doane's house. Major Hagadorn, commanding the Staten Island battalion of the first division, was present and tendered to Mr. Kossuth a guard of honor, composed of officers. Major Hagadorn addressed Mr. Kossuth, tendering him the usual military courtesies. Kossuth returned his thanks, and the guests then retired to the rooms provided for them.

A public reception took place by the inhabitants of Staten Island, on the 5th inst. A procession was formed, and marched to a large tent where an address was delivered to Mr. Kossuth.

His reception at N. York took place on Saturday. The streets through which the procession passed being densely crowded.

Many of the houses were decorated with the tri-colored emblems and flags of every description and size, while a general hilarity and joy beamed on the faces of all. The lower portion of Broadway, more especially, presented a lively and beautiful appearance, most of the large stores and hotels being decorated in a gay and envying manner.

About five or six hundred persons assembled at nine o'clock on board the steamer C. Vanderbilt, at Castle Garden, by invitation of the committee of arrangements, among whom were a deputation of the Philadelphia Council, members of the Common Council, and other distinguished personages.

The steamer reached the island at half-past nine, when a boat was sent ashore with Alderman Miller and Morgan, to apprise Kossuth that the Committee were ready to escort him to the city.

About quarter past ten, Kossuth came on board, accompanied by his wife and suite, and other Hungarian exiles, all of whom were loudly cheered, and a salute fired from the steamer and shore. It was amusing to behold the efforts of the crowd to get even a glimpse of the great Hungarian; and at times he was so hard pressed that it was difficult for him to walk along the deck.

The Committee after much pressing, succeeded in getting him into the wheel-house, where he remained in safety till his arrival at Castle Garden. As the boat proceeded on her way up the bay she was greeted with salutes from steamers and different vessels, the majority of which were decorated with flags and streamers.

Instead of stopping at Castle Garden, which was filled and surrounded by thousands, the steamer sailed some distance up both rivers, and was received with repeated salutes as she passed along the different wharves. When she returned to Castle Garden, and as soon as Kossuth could be distinguished by the thousands, cheer on cheer rent the air, and the crowd seemed to put no bounds to their enthusiasm on the reception of the great Magyar.

On the route up the bay, guns were fired from Governor's Island and the Jersey shore, and on going up the East River, as far as Greenport. The Vanderbilt was hailed with cheers from crowds of persons congregated on the piers and shipping on each side.

At the navy yard salutes were fired from the U. S. ship North Carolina and frigate St. Lawrence, and the yards were manned by the crews.

Returning to Castle Garden it was found too late to admit of the proposed excursion up the North River, and it was determined to land. The battery was densely crowded with spectators and military, and on the approach of the steamer, General Morris's corps of artillery fired a salute which was returned. The steamer soon after effected a landing.

Castle Garden was crowded to its utmost capacity. Among those in the gallery were many ladies, and on the platform were seated Mayor Kingsland, Recorder Tallmadge, Mr. Blunt, district attorney, Major General Sanford, and persons connected with the city government.

Kossuth entered the building at twenty minutes before one, and was followed by Madame Kossuth, who was escorted by Lieut. Nelson, of Mississippi frigate. The cheering which ensued was vociferous and long protracted, and the rush towards the platform was so great that the chairs and tables arranged for the reporters, and the good intentions of the Committee of Arrangements partially prevented.

Mr. Morgan, President of the Board of Aldermen, introduced Mr. Kossuth to the Mayor, as Governor of Hungary. An attempt was then made to call the audience to order, but it was unheeded by those in the back part of the room, and the noise and confusion were such that it was impossible to hear the Mayor's address, when standing within ten feet of him.

Mr. Kossuth stood close to his Honor, and no doubt heard all that was said.

The enthusiasm of the populace was kept up to a late hour in the evening, and fireworks were displayed from various points in the city.

Between 12 and one o'clock, Kossuth was serenaded by some 900 musicians, composed of various German Clubs. The music attracted a great crowd to the Irving House, and the scene of disorder was at times frightful. The distinguished Hungarian, who had retired to his bed early, was forced to rise in answer to the tumultuous calls made for him. He appeared in the Broadway balcony, and made a short address to the excited multitude.

Sunday, Kossuth and his wife attended St. Bartholomew's Church in company with Mayor Kingsland.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 6. HOUSE.—The Speaker administered the oath to several new members on Saturday. A communication from the treasury department was presented and ordered to be printed. The report of the coast survey was presented.

Mr. Evans moved its printing, with 10,000 extra copies, which, giving rise to some debate and opposition, the motion was referred to a committee.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9. SENATE.—Among the petitions laid before the Senate, was one presented by Mr. Stockton of New Jersey, numerously signed, asking for the interference of the United States government in behalf of Mr. Thrasher. He also offered a resolution that the President communicate to Congress all the information he possessed touching his imprisonment, which was adopted.

Mr. Seward introduced his bill for a United States mint in New York, which was read twice and referred.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution that the President communicate to the Senate all the information in his possession respecting firing into the Prometheus by an English brig-of-war, and what measure he had taken in reference to the case.

The special order being called, Mr. Shields moved to postpone the consideration of it until two o'clock, and take up the Kossuth resolutions. The vote was carried, and Mr. Seward spoke at some length in explanation and in defense of his resolution.

Mr. Seward concluded a most eloquent speech in favor of a cordial reception to Kossuth.

Mr. Berrien followed in a strong and finished speech against the resolution; while he accorded great merit to Kossuth, he objected to putting him on a footing with Lafayette, to whom he paid a beautiful tribute, showing the extraordinary circumstances under which the French patriot visited us.

Mr. Berrien proposed an amendment, extending a welcome to Kossuth's associates in exile, and declaring it not the intention of the United States to depart from the settled policy which forbids all interference in foreign affairs. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Hale, Miller, Foote, in favor of the resolution. Mr. Sumner took the floor, but gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE.—Several members appeared and were sworn in. The Chairman of the Standing Committees were announced.

A resolution from the Senate proposing the election of a Chaplain by each House to interchange weekly, was reported.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain. On the 4th ballot, the contest for Chaplain was narrowed down to Mr. Gurley, late Chaplain, and Littleton T. Gorgan, Methodist Episcopal minister, of Washington. Various changes of vote took place, making the final result—Gurley 83; Gorgan 163—so the latter was elected.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10. SENATE.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, directing an inquiry by the Committee on Roads and Canals, into the expediency of making the necessary explorations and surveys, for the contemplated construction of artificial reservoirs for making the navigation of the Ohio River permanent—adopted.

The motion of Mr. Seward on a joint resolution of welcome to Kossuth was taken up.

Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts, having the floor, commenced his speech amidst the most profound silence.

Mr. Stockton of New Jersey, followed in support of the resolution.

Mr. Clements of Alabama, followed in opposition to the resolution.

Messrs. Shields and Foote, replied to Mr. Clements, and Mr. Foote was about to read from Mr. Webster's celebrated speech, when a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

HOUSE.—Soon after the organization, went into Committee and having laid aside the President's message, took up for consideration the joint resolution relative to bounty lands.

Mr. Cobb proposed his bill, which simply makes warrants transferable. After some delay, for want of a quorum, the bill was put upon its passage, and passed without division.

Mr. Smith of Alabama, gave notice of a bill looking to the arrest and conviction of Kossuth on a charge of Treason for incendiary speeches. Objections were raised, when he was notified that it could be introduced silently by handing it to the clerk.

Considerable sensation was produced by this novel proposition.

Mr. Bissell presented a memorial of Dr. Morton of Boston, asking an investigation into his claim as the original discoverer of Chloroform, and some suitable acknowledgment thereof. A committee of five was ordered to investigate the case.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, asked leave to introduce a bill prohibiting member of Congress from presenting claims for pay, and advocated the bill, warmly denouncing the many corruptions in this respect, and concluded by moving its reference to the Judiciary Committee, which was ordered.

Mr. Doty asked leave to introduce a joint resolution of welcome to Kossuth. Objected to.

After some other business of little interest the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11. SENATE.—A resolution calling for the proceedings of the Court Martial which was held in June and July last, for the trial of General Talcott and others, was adopted.

The Senate balloted for Chaplain, and Mr. Butler was elected on the first ballot, by 25 to 20.

On motion, Mr. Seward's Kossuth resolution was again taken up.

A long discussion ensued, after which the Senate decided to postpone the matter, and they adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and took up the President's Message. Various notices of bills were here made, and long discussions ensued. The House then, on motion, adjourned till Monday next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer NIAGARA arrived at Boston on Thursday last bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe.

FRANCE.—The engrossing topic throughout Europe, is the approaching crisis of affairs in France. The Assembly, despite the recent successes of the unmistakable popularity of the President, seem resolved to provoke him into direct collision, and every step taken by either party is evidently watched with intense interest by the others of Europe.

It was generally believed that the demand for urgency with reference to the bill on the subject of the responsibility of the President, will be refused by the Assembly.

Letters from Toulouse state that Marshal Soult was so much recovered as to leave his bed.

On Saturday, November 26, the President delivered in the Cirque National des Champs Elyse, crosses and medals to the successful French exhibitors in the London Exhibition, and delivered a speech on the occasion, which was likely to make him popular with the moderate republican party. The speech was the first he had uttered in which any mention was made of the Republic.

Cavaignac had declared that they would support the President as the only means of saving the Republic.

An important seizure has been made in Paris by the agents of the police. Information had been received at the Prefecture that the secret societies had formed a plot for an insurrection on a large scale. This insurrection it appears, was not directed against either of the two powers of the State, but simply to establish the Socialist Democratic Republic. A quantity of arms and ammunition has been seized, and also papers of importance, showing clearly the extent of this new conspiracy. Ten persons were arrested.

PREUSSIA.—In consequence of the absence of the King of Prussia at the funeral of the late King of Hanover, it was supposed that the Prussian Chambers would be opened by commission. No new taxes were declared necessary, but an increase of the army indispensable. The new Austrian tariff was to come into operation on the 1st of February.

Lieut. Pim, in company with a Cabinet messenger, arrived at Berlin, en route for Liberia, on Sunday, Nov. 23. He was introduced by Baron Humboldt to the King, who gave him letters to the Emperor of Russia, who will no doubt cause him to receive assistance in the search for the long lost Sir John Franklin.

AUSTRIA.—The state of Hungary is most unsatisfactory, and Government organs admit that it is much agitated.

The system of expulsion is still carried on at Vienna, on a grand scale.

Two vessels had arrived at Cadiz, with another portion of the Lopez expedition on board.

TURKEY.—Constantinople accounts announce the Ministerial crisis stand end, and that Ali Pacha has been induced to resume his duties as Foreign Minister.

HANOVER.—A new Ministry, under the Presidency of M. Schöle, has been formed, which will pursue an entirely new course of policy.

THE NEW KING OF HANOVER has issued a proclamation, pledging himself to the most reverent observance of the Constitution of the country.

SPAIN.—On the 23d Nov., Narvaez took his seat in the Senate, and explained the reasons which induced him to separate himself from the Government of Her Majesty.

HOW THE BESIMEN OBTAIN OSTRICHES. A favorable method adopted by the wild bushmen for approaching the ostrich and other varieties of game is to clothe himself in the skin of one of these birds, in which, taking care of the wind, he stalks about the plain, cunningly imitating the gait and motions of the ostrich until within range, when, with a well directed poisoned arrow from his tiny bow, he can generally seal the fate of any of the ordinary varieties of game. These insignificant looking arrows are about two feet six inches in length; they consist of a slender reed, with a sharp one end, thoroughly poisoned with a composition, of which the principal ingredients are obtained sometimes from a succulent herb, having thick leaves, yielding a poisonous milky juice, and sometimes from the jaws of snakes. The bow rarely exceeds three feet in length; its string is of twisted sinews. When a bushman finds an ostrich's nest he ensconces himself in it, and there awaits the return of the old birds, by which means he generally secures the pair. It is by means of these little arrows that the majority of the ostriches are obtained which grace the roads of the fair throughout the civilized world.—A Hunter's Life in South Africa.

A NICE DISTINCTION.—During the last revolution a certain great firm in Malaga made a contract with the coast guard to allow a valuable cargo of English manufactures to be landed at a given point. The firm proposed (£2,000 sterling) was accepted; the troops were carefully directed to their points; and the landing was safely effected. The goods were now placed in boxes used for raisins, and the proprietor appeared with his string of mules at the gates of Malaga. But here the unlucky merchant was taken aside and informed that the stipulation was only for landing, and not for delivering goods, or allowing them to be delivered in Malaga; and that he must, therefore, not only forfeit his £2,000, but also submit to see his whole cargo confiscated.—The Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean.

NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK.—The census returns of New York show the number of newspapers published therein to be four hundred and fifty-three, having an aggregate circulation of one million three hundred and twenty-seven thousand, one hundred and fifty.

BOYS DROWNED.—A boy named John Moore was drowned while skating in Abington Pond, on Saturday last. Two boys, aged 12 and 15 were drowned while skating at Cranston, R. I. on Saturday last.

PHILIPS' FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—The great experimental fire, for testing the efficacy of Phillips' Fire Annihilator, is to take place in N. York, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

BY THE MAIL.

FEMALE HORSEMANSHIP.—A new and very novel feature was introduced at the Licking county Agricultural Fair, which is graphically described by the editor of the Ohio Cultivator, as follows:

"The most exciting feature of the fair day's exhibition was the competition for the three premiums offered for ladies' riding horses; which in the end turned upon the skill of the fair riders themselves. The horses were entered, and made their debut within the ring at an easy pace—Misses Seymour of Madison, and Marble, of Newton, in elegant riding costumes, at first led the ring with decided advantage. Miss Hollenbeck, of Hanover, followed, riding the horse of N. B. Hogg, in a walking dress, but being of true knightly grit, soon dexterously reined in her horse, and by a few well applied blows from her riding whip brought up his mettle to the gauge of her own, then giving him rein dashed forward, and taking the 'inside,' such a wild Arab flight as sober Buckeyes never saw before. On, on flew the beautiful steeds and the thousands cheered heartily. The winds played the mischief with her petticoats, but her victory was complete. Then a series of revolutions, curvettings and contra pas, showed what country girls can do when they get the reins into their own hands. The premiums were awarded to the ladies by acclamation."

MYSTERY OF THE AMERICAN LAKES.—Lake Erie is only 60 or 70 feet deep; but the bottom of Lake Ontario, which is 452 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide-level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottoms of Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, although their surface is so much higher, are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake Ontario. Now, as the discharge through the river Detroit, after allowing for the full probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper great lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior to Huron and from Huron to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is by no means improbable, and will account for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but in no others. As the falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish got into the upper lakes without some such subterranean river; moreover, any periodic obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.

Dublin University Gazette.

LOOK OUT FROM ALOFT.—An eminent merchant of Boston, in his instructions to the Captains of his vessels, requires that a man shall be sent aloft every morning, at daylight, and every evening, before sunset, to scan the horizon, to see if any vessels are in the vicinity, requiring assistance.—This is a most excellent order, and ought to be imitated by every ship owner; and we think it might be extended, so that every time the helm is relieved, the man relieved should be sent aloft, and his report entered as regularly into the log-book as the ship's progress. The reports of many vessels in distress, show that they have frequently been passed by vessels which took no notice of them. We have little doubt that were a regular system of looking out aloft introduced into all our ships, many lives might be saved, and much suffering relieved.

WE LEARN from the Cincinnati Gazette that a lady residing on Scranton st., in that city, had a narrow escape from death a few evenings since. She was sitting in the parlor of her house, when the entrance of her husband caused her to incline her head slightly towards the door. At this instant a bullet, following the report of a pistol in the street, whizzed through the window glass, and over her shoulder, close to her head. But for the circumstance of her husband's appearance, inducing her to lean forward, in all probability the bullet would have proved her death messenger.—The husband quickly ran into the street, but could neither see or hear any one.

OLD WHITEY.—Not the least of the attractions in the procession, may be mentioned G. N. TAYLOR's favorite War Horse "Old Whitey." The horse that Gen. T. rode at the battles of Resaca de la Palma, Palo Alto, Buena Vista, and other engagements in the Mexican War. He was harnessed to a light wagon, and decorated with rosettes and rich velvet cloth, edged with silver, bearing the initials T. E. J., those of the present owner. The old charger looked well and seemed nearly as spirited as when he bore the hero of Buena Vista through the dangers of the battle field.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the seventeen years that the common school system of the State has been in operation, the people of Pennsylvania have expended over fifteen millions of dollars in support of this noble effort, exclusive of the large sums annually paid to sustain the numerous private Academies, &c., which are also giving their aid to the cause of education. The number of schools in the State, has increased from 762 to 9,200, and the teachers from 898 to 11,500.

DEATH BY FIRE.—A Mrs. Short, wife of Mr. John Short, of Barrington, R. I., was shockingly burnt on Saturday last, by her clothes taking fire while washing the floor. Her three small children only were present, who did all they could to extinguish the flames. She lingered until the next day, when death put an end to her sufferings. She leaves four children, the eldest about ten years of age.—Bristol Phoenix.

Mrs. Bloomer, author of the new style of dress, has an article in the last number of her paper, in which she says that, could she have foreseen the notoriety and ridicule which she has incurred, she would never have commenced the movement.

Preliminary arrangements are being made to build lines of Telegraph, connecting Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose and San Francisco.

Among the most recent inventions are gutta percha pens, which are stated to be far more durable than goose quills, and more available than the metallic materials.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1851.

It is generally known that a number of Japanese have been rescued from shipwreck in the Pacific Ocean and taken into San Francisco. And it has been said that these unfortunate are to be taken over our country, to show them its extent and importance, and after satisfying their curiosity, they are to be sent home, either in a national vessel, or one prepared for the purpose, with instructions to treat with the Emperor for a system of inter-communication.

True, our efforts, heretofore, to open the ports of Japan, have all ended in our being repulsed, but there is no reason why cold water should be thrown on any measure that may possibly bring about a result so much to be desired. Still, if precedents are at all consulted, it must be confessed there is little to warrant a renewal of negotiations with a nation the proudest, most exclusive, and which claims to be the oldest on the face of the earth.

Little less than a year ago we gave an article of some length on the character, habits, religion, &c., of the Japanese, as far as it has been brought down to us by Kaempfer, Kruzenstern, &c., and confirmed by later visitors to their shores. It is not our intention to touch on these points again, but only to show how unavailing all attempts to barter with the natives, since 1640, have proved.

We know that the Japanese have not always been unfriendly to commerce. Indeed, we have evidence that they were once (for that period) largely concerned in trade. In 1624 their commerce was extended to Acapulco. They carried on a traffic with all the ports from Bengal to Manila, and had an agent established at Macao. And had not the European nations, with which they traded, acted so basely, Japan might be at this day enlightened and the whole world benefitted by commercial connections with its ports. But the Portuguese set an example of insatiable avarice, galled by an indomitable love of power, which their followers, the Spanish, Russian, and Dutch, made the basis of all their intercourse with the Kabs and his subjects; and which they pushed to such unscrupulous lengths as ultimately to lead to extreme measures, to save the country from the rapacity of the foreign pirates.

No means are now left us for ascertaining the extent of their commerce prior to the visits of Europeans. There is evidence of its having been large, and the Portuguese found them ripe for trade. The latter nation, conjointly with the Spanish, labored to bring the Japanese into the fold, and as strenuously labored to fence them. In this they were successful until they had become so emboldened as to throw off all disguise and give themselves up entirely to their master passion. So exasperated was Taico, that he exclaimed: "What! my empire is filled with traitors! these priests, that I have worshipped, are serpents!" And he swore by his gods that not one of them should be left alive.

In 1609, much to the chagrin of the Portuguese, who had rapidly lost caste, the Dutch appeared on the coast, were welcomed by the Emperor, and the fort of Fierdo assigned them a place for their factory. The Japanese, finding that the Dutch could supply them with all the foreign goods they desired, were more anxious than ever to rid themselves of the Portuguese. And that they might no longer be annoyed by them, made war upon all of the name, and all the natives who had embraced the cross. But the Emperor could not master them all at once, so he allied to his aid the Dutch, who, nothing loath, assisted at the butchery of his thirty-five thousand enemies.

This was in 1635. In 1640 the Japanese had become so disgusted with the Dutch, first for siding in murdering their brother Christians, and second, in having the same passion for gain and fraud, that they openly denounced them as unworthy of confidence, shut them up on the small island, Desima (off Nagasaki), long the prison of the Portuguese, and issued this proclamation, which is in force to this day: "So long as the sun shall warm the earth, let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan; and let all know, that the King of Spain himself, or the Christian's God, or the great Saca, if he violate this command, shall pay for it with his head!" This proclamation was placed over the common grave of our distinguished citizens of Macao, who were sent, July 1640, to Nagasaki, to soften the rigorous proceedings of the government of Japan. This last act, added to the massacre of thousands of the native converts, filled the Spaniards and Portuguese with horror, and effectually prevented further advances on their part.

The Dutch have continued a pitiful trade with Nagasaki. This is so reduced that it is scarce an object of it on the two ships a year. In 1671, the trade yielded the Dutch E. J. Company a profit of 1,000,000 florins. The Emperor, finding a growing scarcity in silver and gold coin, limited the annual trade in 1682, to 25,000 piculs of copper (prohibiting the exportation of silver and gold) and this was constantly reduced until 1742, when the exportation of 10,000 piculs* of copper was the extent of the trade.

From 1613 to 1623 there was considerable trade carried on at the port of Fierdo, on British account. The E. I. Company sending vessels from England, and employing junks in the traffic with Siam, Loo-loo, &c. But the empire being in ferment at this time, the trade was abandoned in 1623, and the foot, once lost, was never regained. Between 1796 and 1819, Great Britain made six attempts to open trade with Japan. This low figure was the only reply they could get to their solicitations.—The royal word, like the sweat of the human body, when once escaped, re-enters not again."

In 1713, the first Russian ship touched at Japan.—in the reign of Catharine II, an effort was made to open a trade in the Imperial name. The ambassador was well received at the court of Yedo, and on his return a certificate was given him, on presenting which, any Russian ship would be admitted to Nagasaki. No use of the permit was made until 1803 at which time a vessel sailed for the latter port, via Cape Horn. The mission failed, and the Emperor issued an edict, that in future no Russian should approach the coast of Japan.

Our own intercourse with Japan has been of a no more profitable nature. It is reported that American vessels were sent to the coast in 1801-2 and 1807, with what truth we are unable to say. Both missions were reported as failures. Batavia has used American vessels in the trade, and these were admitted under the old regulations applicable to the Dutch flag.

In 1826 the Peacock and Enterprise failed in their mission. And the Preble, in 1842, did not succeed in opening a way to trade.

The ship Morrison was fitted out in 1837 to take home three shipwrecked Japanese, the survivors of a crew wrecked on the coast of Oregon. The captain received instructions to use all means in his power to conciliate the natives, and, if possible, get a pledge that henceforth a trade should be opened with the United States. The ship first touched at the port of Napa. All efforts to get into the town or to communicate with the imperial officials, were unavailing.—They next turned their steps to the Bay of Yedo, where stands the modern capital of Japan, founded in 1458 and containing 1,000,000 inhabitants. Batteries were erected on the shore across the ships and with the down were opened upon them. They next turned to the port of Kogasaki, the chief port of Satsuma. On coming to anchor, two of the Japanese went ashore in a fishing boat, and told their tale to

*Six hundred and sixty-six and a half tons of two thousand piculs.

good effect, so much so, that crowds of the natives came on board. The papers prepared for the Governor, were handed to a mandarin, but the following day they were returned unopened. Fair words, however, were offered, until the natives had effected their plans, and when the captain, fearing mischief, pulled up anchor, the masked batteries on the shore were opened on his ship. He was fairly driven from the coast and the Japanese were landed at Macao.

The government have invariably refused to receive envoys from foreign countries, express no pleasure on having shipwrecked subjects returned; for they regard the country to which a man is driven, and where he meets with kindness, as his proper home. Some of these unfortunate, who have been humiliatedly returned to their native shores, have suffered incarceration for the remainder of their days. And this fate is almost certain to befall those, who on their return appear to be wiser than their fellows.

From the above it will be seen that for a century and a half, unavailing efforts have been made by mercantile, and brilliant men-of-war, to effect a peaceful lodgment on the shores of Japan. The Emperor has seldom been reached, and in all cases it has been found deaf to the charmer. In truth, he has been bit, and as the burned child avoids the fire, so he is wary when he thinks the fowler is spreading his nets. Shall we use coercion? God forbid! The olive cannot be planted by such means.—There is nothing, then, left for us but to ply him with fair words, and, if he will accept them, grateful gifts. If this course does not ultimately win his good will, we must find content ourselves to be outsiders for yet another season.

Since writing the above we have seen an article in the New York Courier & Enquirer on the importance of intercommunication with Japan. The writer describes their commerce, their willingness to trade with foreigners if the government would permit, and the advantages now offered for reaching the ear of the Emperor.

Kossuth, the unwavering champion, and friend of Liberty, has at last reached our shores. Long has been expected, long have the arms of the Americans been extended to him, and long may the friendship now established between him and our country remain undisturbed. He comes to us an exile in search of sympathy; let him have our warmest wishes. He has been the victim of despotism and treachery; let him repose in peace until the hour arrives when he may again raise the banner of his desecrated land. Warm hearts he will not lack wherever the cause of humanity is respected, and here in the Cradle of Liberty he will find embodied all those great principles he has taught his countrymen to honor and respect.

Americans feel that Kossuth has been sadly wronged; their hearts burn with indignation when they think of the butchery set on foot by Haynau, and they are wild with delight at having near them the hero who has trampled under foot the eagle of Austria. Let us give way to this spontaneous burst of enthusiasm, for it is natural that we should feel a glow of pleasure at his presence. But Americans should remember that they have in more than one instance passed the bounds of propriety, and in the excess of joy, have laid themselves open to the ridicule they would have escaped had they taken time for reflection. We can honor the hero, and at the same time honor ourselves, by showing him the attention due his rank, his cause, his country. Kossuth is a man of too much sense to be pleased with a gilded shell, and his heart is too deeply afflicted with the sufferings of his down trodden people, to participate in any pagant. Let his welcome be hearty; let him feel that he is with friends who would share their last dollar with him; let him have the freedom of the country to travel wherever it pleases him, and, if needs be, let a deputation from Washington openly receive him. This will honor such as La Fayette alone has received, and it will be enough to impress on the heart of the Hungarian exile the love and esteem his cause has kindled throughout the length and breadth of the United States. And when the hour comes that he may return to his deserted home; when the fire of liberty again burns on the altars of his country and the time is ripe for him to avenge the wrongs heaped on his children, he will pour forth in language glowing with eloquence, his admiration of Americans, their institutions, and their zeal in behalf of the oppressed.

THE LECTURE before the Mechanics' Association, on Thursday evening, was one of all others, the most likely to interest Rhode Islanders—the Life and Character of Roger Williams. The subject never tires, nor can it so long as Rhode Island cherishes the principles of *Self Freedom*—the liberty to worship God after the dictates of man's own conscience.

The Lecturer, Samuel G. Arnold, Esq., of Providence, with all the deep love an inhabitant of this State must feel for its founders, paid just tribute to the memory of Williams. Touching lightly on his youth, education and emigration, he dwelt forcibly on the character of the man, and the soul sustaining love of religious liberty, which led him to adjust the doctrines of Church and State, and to submit to contumacious persecution, rather to subscribe to tenets conscience told him were at variance with gospel teachings.

Nor could this subject be handled without in some way touching on the difficulties with the Puritans, which resulted in the banishment of Williams. Gently did the Lecturer touch to this page of history, he would have the present view those scenes with the eye of the times, and if capture be meted out to the persecutors, let it be for faults of the head rather than of the heart.

And in closing, the Speaker earnestly appealed to the patriotism of the State, to erect an appropriate monument over the spot hallowed as the grave of Williams. Eighty years ago an effort was made to raise a pile, worthy alike of the man and the State; but the troubles that followed soon swept the measure from the minds of its movers. Since then no steps have been taken to accomplish this great work, save a recent movement by the Mechanics' Association of Providence; that body having commenced raising funds for the purpose in view. Rhode Island should blush to know that the dust of her Founders slept unhonored one hundred and seventy-four years; nor can she atone for past neglect, save by the erection of a shaft that shall attest our love and veneration for the first and strongest champion of "Self Freedom."

Much excitement naturally exists in the country on account of the late unwarrantable act of the British big-of-war *Essex*, in firing into the steamship *Prometheus* as she was about leaving the port of Greytown, with five hundred passengers. Bitter feelings are already engendered, and any quantity of ink expended in comments. If we may rely on the correspondence of the Philadelphia *North American* and the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, Mr. Webster has written a despatch to Mr. Lawrence, our Minister at the Court of St. James, requiring him to ascertain immediately from Lord Palmerston, whether the outrage upon the *Prometheus* was authorized by standing or special instructions, or whether it will be disavowed by the British Government. An answer will soon be forthcoming, and it is hardly possible that it will be otherwise than satisfactory. Though nothing short of hauling the *Essex* and her saucy commander over the coals will appease the justly incensed public.

THE POST MASTER General recommends the establishment of the proposed line of steamers between Galway and New York.

Stories are afloat that Hawaii (Sandwich Islands) is as full of gold as California.

For the Newport Mercury.

Meteorological Diary, for Nov., 1851.

Therm.	Bar.	Wind.	General Aspect of the Weather.
11 NOVEMBER.			
1 50 60 54	30 00	SW	Clear
2 50 60 54	30 00	SW	Cloudy
3 46 56 46	30 00	SW	Cloudy
4 36 50 38	30 00	SW	Clear
5 31 50 40	30 00	SW	do
6 33 54 34	30 00	SW	do
7 36 52 30	30 00	SW	do
8 33 50 30	30 00	SW	Cloudy
9 40 52 48	30 00	SW	Cloudy
10 46 50 38	30 00	SW	Rain
11 26 58 38	30 00	SW	Clear
12 28 58 35	30 00	SW	do
13 30 50 31	30 00	SW	do
14 28 40 30	30 00	SW	Cloudy
15 34 40 30	30 00	SW	Rain
16 35 40 38	30 00	SW	Clear
17 35 54 44	30 00	SW	Cloudy
18 35 50 38	30 00	SW	Clear
19 39 48 30	30 00	SW	do
20 26 46 40	30 00	SW	do
21 40 48 48	30 00	SW	Rain
22 38 50 42	30 00	SW	Clear
23 32 50 42	30 00	SW	do
24 30 48 34	30 00	SW	do
25 30 48 30	30 00	SW	Cloudy
26 30 40 30	30 00	SW	Clear
27 24 42 36	30 00	SW	Clear
28 26 46 40	30 00	SW	Rain
29 26 48 38	30 00	SW	Clear
30 34 40 34	30 00	SW	Cloudy
Mean average of this month.	30 01		40 61
Mean do of Nov. 1851, coldest			37 57
in 34 years.			49 24
Mean do of Nov. 1849 warmest			49 24
in 34 years.			
Mean do of 3 Autumn months			52 80
last year.			54 11

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER.	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
13 SATURDAY.	7 31	4 29	9 53	11 27
14 SUNDAY.	7 31	4 29	11 5 13	
15 MONDAY.	7 31	4 29	11 5 13	
16 TUESDAY.	7 32	4 28	10 17 2 0	
17 WEDNESDAY.	7 32	4 28	11 28 2 55	
18 THURSDAY.	7 32	4 28	10 40 3 45	
19 FRIDAY.	7 32	4 28	9 52 4 36	

New Moon 23d, 10h, 50m. morning.
Brighton Market, Thursday last.
At Market 800 Cattle, 425 Swine, 4500 Sheep and Lambs, 625 Hens.
Cattle—Best Cattle—Last week's prices were well sustained on all grades. Extra \$6.25 a 650; first quality, 6 75 a 6 25; second 5 50 a 5 25; third, 5 14 a 4 75.
Swine—Two years old \$13 a 18; Three years old 12 a 14.
Sheep—Lamb—\$6.75, 75 a 90.
Cows and Calves—\$24, 28, 31, 37, and 40.
Sheep—Small lots \$2, 21, 22, 24, 25 and 350.
Swine—Small calves at quotation, lots to peddle 44 for sows and 53 for barrows. At retail from 44 to 54.
The Rev. Mr. MOTT, of Boston, will preach at the Mill St. Church, to-morrow, the 14th.

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Bank of Rhode Island.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors, will be held at the Bank of Rhode Island, on the 5th of January, 1852, at 11 o'clock A. M. A Semi-Annual dividend will be paid on and after Thursday, January 1st.

Court of Probate, December 8, 1851.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing dated Sept. 31st, 1838, purporting to be the last will and testament of **JOSEPH LAWTON**, late of Portsmouth, dec'd, was this day presented to this Court by Parker H. Lawton, the Executor therein named, for Probate and letters testamentary thereon, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth on the second Monday in January next at 1 o'clock P. M., and it is ordered that previous notice be given in the *Newport Mercury* to all persons interested in said will to appear at said time and place if they see fit.

A true copy—witness,
Dec. 13. RICH'D. SHERMAN, Prob. Ck.

Probate Office, Portsmouth, Dec. 9, 1851.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, dated 5th day of November, 1847, purporting to be the last will and testament of **ABNER CHASE**, late of Portsmouth, dec'd, was this day presented by George W. Chase, one of the Executors therein named, for letters testamentary thereon. Notice is hereby given that the same will be acted upon at a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Portsmouth, on the second Monday in January, 1852, at 1 o'clock P. M., and it is ordered that previous notice be given in the *Newport Mercury*, for three successive weeks to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, if they see fit.

witness,
Dec. 13. RICH'D. SHERMAN, Prob. Ck.

Executor's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of the town of Portsmouth, Executor of the last will and testament of **GEORGE FALKNER**, late of Portsmouth, dec'd, and having accepted of said trust and qualified himself according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH FALKNER, Portsmouth, Dec. 13, 1851.—6w

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of the town of Portsmouth, administrator on the Estate of **GEORGE FALKNER**, late of Portsmouth, dec'd, and having accepted of said trust and qualified himself according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM ALMY, Adm'r., Portsmouth, Dec. 13, 1851.—6w

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Newport, administrator with the will annexed on the Estate of **THOMAS BRINLEY**, late of said Newport dec'd, and having given bond according to law, requests all persons having demands against said estate; to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to

WM. LITTLEFIELD, Adm'r., Newport, Dec. 13.—6w

Santa Claus,

WILL be at his old resort next week (the Park Saloon) where greater preparations than ever are making for his grand event. So we hope that all will be in readiness to receive the old Patron Saint in a manner becoming his joyous mission.
Dec. 13th. **PARK SALOON.**

EXCELSIOR SOAP.

For soft, hard or salt water and for all kinds of scouring purposes. Sold by **H. H. YOUNG'S.**

CHRISTMAS PIES.

Currants, Seedless, Bex. Reg. and Layer Raisins, Citron, Dried and green Apples, Spices, &c.
For sale cheap at **H. H. YOUNG'S.**

NEW FIGS.

—75 drums New Figs. For sale very low at **YOUNG'S.**

A FEW PACKAGES

of No. 1 Mackerel in Store, and for sale by **CHAS. DEVENS, Jr.**, Dec. 13

NEW BOOKS.

The Sunnyside, or the Country ministers wife.
The old Guard of Napoleon, by J. T. Hendry.
A Legend of the Waldens and other Tales, by Mary J. Windle.
Moby Dick, or the Whale, by Herman Melville.
Chamber papers for the People, 3d volume.
The Wonder Book, by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
American Almanac for 1852.
Diaries for 1852.
Arthur's Advice to young men.
Arthur's Advice to young ladies.
For sale by **CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.**, Dec. 13.

CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Received this day, a small lot of cloak trims, Tassels, &c.
Dec. 13th. **F. LAWTON & BROS.**

WIDE SILK VELVETS.

Black and fancy colors of wide velvets for cloaks, mantillas, &c.
For sale by **F. LAWTON & BROS.**, Dec. 13th.

FURS!

Stone Martin, Lynx, Siberian, Squirrel, and other styles of victrola and cuffs. For sale by **F. LAWTON & BROS.**

REJANT CALICOES.

Remnants of various lengths for sale by **F. LAWTON & BROS.**, Dec. 13th.

POUND CALICO.

A large lot of a superior quality just received by **F. LAWTON & BROS.**, Dec. 13th.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as his usual yearly custom, requests all persons having demands against him to present the same for settlement previous to January 1st and all persons indebted to the same, are requested to call and settle.
BENJAMIN J. TILLEY.

EXCITEMENT EXTRA!

—*Lola Montes*.—Just published the new and complete Brochure of *Lola Montes*; or a reply to the private history and memoirs of that celebrated lady, by the Marquis Pagan. Price 25 cts.
For sale at **TILLEY'S.**

A BOOK WORTH READING.

—*Laurie Todd*—The Life and writings of Grant Tabor prepared by himself, with a Portrait.
For sale at **TILLEY'S.**

Mechanics' Lectures.

THE COMMITTEE have the pleasure of announcing that the Fourth Lecture of the Course will be delivered on Thursday, December 18th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the First Baptist Church.

John Westall, subject "Ninewah." 18th. Lieut. Gov. W. B. Lawrence, 25th. subject, history and nature of the Federal Institutions of this Country.

Other able Lecturers are, and will be engaged, who will be announced in due season. Tickets for the course of 12 Lectures, \$1.00. For sale at S. A. Parker's Store, at the Bookstore, and at Tilley's Periodical Depot. Single Tickets 12 cts., to be obtained at the door. Members' tickets may be obtained at S. A. Parker's Store.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS being aware that a report has gone abroad, that the first class hotel in this City, the **CLINTON HOTEL**, has been sold to the **CLINTON HOTEL**, Two Dollars and Fifty cents per day, wish to inform the public, that the terms of the

will continue to be Two Dollars per day, we being entirely satisfied with our business at those rates.

C. & W. LELAND, Proprietors. CLINTON HOTEL, Head of Berkhamp St., Opposite the Park. Dec. 6, 1851.—3w.

[illegible]

JAMES W. LYON.
PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH
No. 926, THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R.I.

HAS constantly on hand all kinds of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cistern Pipes, and every description of Plumbing Materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure Black Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Having procured the services of an experienced Plumber, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Strictly first quality goods on hand and made to order at short notice.

JAMES W. LYON.

Having been appointed agent of the Hudson Gutta Percha Manufacturing Co., is now prepared to furnish any quantity of Gutta Percha pipe, and sheet do.; this pipe can be fitted to any of the uses to which lead has been applied. For conveying cold water possesses many advantages over lead, it is not affected by any of the acids or alkalies, it is entirely tasteless, does not affect any kind of water, will not rot and cannot be burst by frost. The sheet may be applied in any use to which sheet lead may be applied, and peculiarly adapted to lining water tanks and reservoirs, and also for water closets.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit the approbation of his customers. All work warranted not to fail until worn out.

April 5, 1851.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
NEWPORT & PROVIDENCE.

THE STEAMER "PERRY."

Capt Geo. W. WOOLLEY, will run on after Monday, Sept. 22, 1851, leaving Newport at 8:30 a. m., leave Providence at 1:30 p. m. Fare 75 cts. m.

Newport & Boston, via Prov. & Boston Railroad.

Passengers leaving Newport at 8:30 a. m., by steamer Perry, will take the 11 a. m. train at Providence, and arrive in Boston at 12:45 p. m.

Passengers leaving Boston, via the Boston and Providence Railroad, by the 11 a. m. train, at Providence, will take the steamer Perry at Providence at 1:30 p. m., and arrive at Newport at 5 p. m.

Fare between Boston and Newport \$1.50.

Passengers and their baggage transported between the cars and boat free.

Newport & Worcester, via Prov. & Worcester Railroad.

Passengers leaving Newport at 8:30 a. m. train, by steamer Perry will take the 11 a. m. train at Providence, and arrive in Worcester at 3 p. m.

Passengers leaving Worcester by the 11 a. m. train, at Providence, will take the steamer Perry at Providence at 1:30 p. m., and arrive in Newport at 5 p. m.

Fare between Worcester and Newport, \$1.50.

Passengers and their baggage transported between the cars and boat free.

Sept. 27, 1851.

FOR NEW-YORK DIRECT.

The steamer EMPIRE STATE Captain BRAXTON, will leave Fall River every Monday, Wednesday and Friday erevings on the arrival of the steamboat train of cars from Boston for New York, at 5 p. m. leave Newport at 8 o'clock, and arrive in New York about 6 o'clock next morning.—Returning, will leave New York at 5 o'clock p. m.

The EMPIRE STATE, Captain BROWN, will leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday as above, for New York, via Newport, leaving here at about 8 o'clock, and on her return, leaving New York at 5 p. m.

For further particulars enquire of

MARCH 22. ANTHONY STEWART,

GREGORY'S
Boston and California Express.
MAILS THE transmission of Specie, Bullion, Merchandise, &c. &c. with safety and dispatch, by every steamer leaving New York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, and the route through Nicaragua.

KIMBLEY & CO., Agents.
August 2. 199 Thames-st., Newport.

House to Let.

A new and convenient house containing five rooms, pleasantly situated in the south part of Newport, will be let for the season, furnished, possession can be had immediately if desired, those wanting such a house, will please enquire of

At the R. L. U. Bank

The person hiring the house, can be supplied with a good Cook, and a Chamber maid.

Farm for Sale,
SOUTH PORTSMOUTH.

THIS Farm late the residence of Capt. John Stanton, pleasantly situated on the East side of the Island, contains one farm North of the Glen, containing 56 acres, a convenient two story house, and out buildings, two orchards &c.

For further particulars, enquire of

ISAAC GOULD,
No. 79 Thames street.

Newport, Aug. 2, 1851.

Barn to Let.

A LARGE Barn with two lots in good repair,—apply to

April 12, 1851. H. SESSIONS.

CORN, FLOUR, MEAL,
GRASS SEED, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store recently occupied by JOHN T. TILLEY, on the North side of Market Square, and intend keeping constantly for sale CORN, FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

JOHN ELDRED.
Geo. W. PERRY.

Sept. 27.—6m.

Now is the time to get your COAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Coal Yard and wharf formerly occupied by Charles Devens, Jr., and shall be happy to supply the old customers of Mr. Devens, as well as the public generally with the best kind of coal.

WM. G. PECKHAM.

Newport, Sept. 21, 1850.

N. B.—A good article of Richmond Coal, for Blacksmith's use, for sale as above.

COAL ! COAL !! COAL !!

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a first rate article of Red Ash Stevedore & Egg Coal, selected with great care from the West of Pennsylvania; which he offers for sale as low as can be bought in town.

ALSO—PICTOU COAL, for Blacksmith's use.

CHARLES DEVENS.

On Devens' Wharf, South side of the Bank of Rhode Island.

May 23.

COAL! COAL!

TURNBULL AND COAL, for family use—burn in open Grates; also, for Blacksmith's use. For sale by

C. DEVENS, Jr.
Oct. 5, 1850.—tf.

FLOUR.

EXTRA and Medium Brands.
E Hecker's do in Bags.
Bags and bbls Buckwheat,
Coarse and Fine Hominy,
Indian Meal, warranted good and cheap by

August 2. R. H. STANTON.

D.O.C. CUMMING'S Dental Toilet Sets, just received and for sale by

June 12. next door north of Post Office.

PANCY COLORED FLANNELS for Sack and Coat Making, for sale by

N. M. CHAFEE,
COPPER SMITH.

The subscriber, from long experience and careful attention to his business, is in every way qualified to give who may intrust him. He keeps constantly on hand every variety of tools; among which IRON PUMPS, of every size and description, from plain to the most improved; also, Castings of every kind on hand or made to order.

Particular attention paid to SHIP PLUMBING AND CASTINGS, and arrangements have been made with the manufacturers in Boston to furnish every variety of Gutta Percha, in pipe or in sheets which will be fitted to any use at the shortest notice.

All orders attended to with promptness and despatch, and all work Warranted.
A share of public patronage solicited.

N. M. CHAFEE,
219 Thames Street.
Sept. 13—tf.

CLOTHING.
OREGON CLOTHING STORE
REPLENISHED with a large and complete assortment of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of
COATS,
of the latest styles, made from German and French broad cloths, also Sattinet, Tweed and Kentucky Jean Coats and Sack Coats.
PANTS,
of black and blue broad cloth, of the best quality, striped and plaid, Duckskin, black, blue, and dark mixed Satinets, Vermont cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds &c.
VESTS,
of plain black Satin, figured do., fancy do., Italian cloths, Valenciennes, and a great variety of other styles.
JACKETS,
of black broad cloth, blue Sattinet, mixed do. green sack jackets, blue plaid do. &c.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
consisting of a good assortment of Coats, Jacket Pants and Vests.
FURNISHING GOODS,
such as Shirts, Stuffs, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, under Shirt and Drawers.
PIECE GOODS,
of a good assortment, such as broad cloth, striped, and plain goods in cassimere, silk, blue and mixed satinet, tweed cloth and cloth for Boys Clothing red and blue flannel, plaid and striped shirting cotton cloth, prints &c., by the yard or piece.
HATS & CAPS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
TRUNKS, VALISES, AND CARPET BAGS
of a good assortment which may always be found at this establishment as usual, at the lowest prices.
MATTRASSES, OIL CLOTHING, SCU WESTERS &
Please call and examine for yourselves at the
OREGON CLOTHING STORE,
CORNER OF THAMES AND FRANKLIN STREETS,
May 8, 1861.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment
NO. 168 Thames Street.

The subscriber, would respectfully invite the attention of the public, to his fashionable assortment of new Winter Goods, consisting in part, of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
which will be sold at moderate prices, or made into garments of the latest style, in the most thorough manner.
WILLIAM B. SWAN,
Newport, Nov. 9, 1860.

JOSEPH H. HAMMETT,
DRESSER & TAILOR,
121 Thames Street,
Has now in store a variety of new Winter Goods which he will make into Garments of any kind, in the best manner, and in a style to suit the purchaser.
Newport, Nov. 9, 1860.

WONDERFUL CURES!
"DOCTOR'S STRUP"
LIFEMORT & CO.
AND
CANCHALAGUA;
FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza,
Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting
of Blood, and all other Lung
Complaints tending to
CONSUMPTION.
Sold by R. J. TAYLOR,
102 Thames Street,
Agent for Newport.
Aug. 23, 1861—tf.

TREMONT HOUSE,
BOSTON, MASS.

This well known establishment is still conducted in the same manner it has always been. The general pleasant situation of the house, its commodious arrangements, and the comforts and luxuries to be found there, combine to render it agreeable and advantageous to the traveller.

Having been one of the firm of John L. Tucker & Co. so long, at the head of the establishment, the Subscriber pledges his best exertion to maintain its reputation, and to give satisfaction to his customers.

WM. H. PARKER,
Boston, Sept. 20, 1861.—3mos.

LOCK-SMITH
—AND—
BELL HANGER.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having taken a part of N. M. Chafee's establishment, is now prepared to carry on all the branches of his business, a lock-smith and bell-hanger. He keeps constantly on hand every variety of bells, locks, and keys of the most approved patterns, which are furnished at the lowest rates, and all work warranted.

JOHN GLYNN,
No. 219 Thames Street.
Sept. 13—tf.

TAKE NOTICE.
COOKING STOVES of all the new pattern (Brazier and May Flower). PERFECT UNION BOXWELL'S Coal Stoves, &c. &c., No. 9 Thames-st.
WM. BROWNELL.
September 14, 1860.
WILLIAM H. BLISS,
—DEALER IN—
RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR, OFFICE & COOKING STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WAR
At Wholesale and Retail.
Jan. 12, 1861.

WARRANTED PURE
COD LIVER OIL!
JOSEPH BURNETT,
APOTHECARY,
No. 33, Tremont Row, BOSTON.

OFFERS to the public this valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrophulous, and Rheumatic Affections, in the state of the greatest possible purity,—it being prepared by himself, from **FRESH LIVERS** of the **None but Healthy Cod,**

Of the value of this Oil, in the affections above named, it is almost superfluous to speak at this time, when its merits are acknowledged by the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, and its adoption in their practice has been almost universal.

Dr. J. R. C. Williams, of London, after prescribing it in

400 Cases of Consumption, (in 354 of which he preserved full notes,) states in the *London Journal of Medicine*:—"As the result of experience, confirmed by a rational consideration of its mode of action, the Pure, Fresh Oil, from the liver of the Cod, is more beneficial in the treatment of **PULMONARY CONSUMPTION**, than any other agent,—medical, dietetic, or hygienic,—that has yet been employed."

The public should be cautioned that in consequence of the **HIGH REPUTATION** deservedly enjoyed by the

GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, many unprincipled persons are imposing upon the public a worthless article, prepared from common Whale or Sperm Oil, or that of other fish, bleached to resemble in appearance the Oil from Cod.

An impure Oil, or that prepared from stale or diseased livers, may be productive of deleterious consequences, causing aggravation of the disease, derangement of the digestive economy, &c., &c. It is so!

The Utmost Importance that the article should be not only **COD LIVER OIL**, but prepared from **FRESH** and **HEALTHY LIVERS**, and of this nature the advertisement warrants the article offered by him as especially worthy the attention of medical men, and others who suffer from the diseases above specified.

For sale by all the principal dealers in New England.

For Orders by Mail or Express promptly answered. (Oct. 18, 1851.—5m.)

Agents for Newport, C. G. C. HAZARD, and R. R. HAZARD & CO.

MOST BEAUTIFUL STOVES!

THE SUBSCRIBER having replenished his stock of Stoves, is prepared to furnish all who are in want of such fixtures with new and beautiful *Parlor and Office* stoves of all sizes. His store is supplied with all the desirable styles, of open, air tight, and cylinder stoves, great, little and small, from the highly ornamented **MCGREGOR** to the **ORIENTAL PARLOR COOK STOVE**. Besides these, he calls particular attention to the *Old Flag* of this celebrated advertisemented old Bay State introduced by him three years ago, and acknowledged to be the *best* cook stove out; the *Victor Coal Stove*, which throws out any quantity of heat and burns little fuel—the *May Queen*, like its name, a beauty of the first water, the unpretending but most useful *Kitchen Companion*, the *Perfect Union*, the *Republic* and the *Empire State*—all are good, economical and cheap—dog cheap for cash. Every article sold at this establishment is warranted to give satisfaction or the cash refunded.

Oct. 18—tf. WM. H. BLISS.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and acquaintances, that he has taken the store corner of Spring and Touro streets, lately occupied by John Irish, where he intends to carry on the Saddle, Harness, and Trunk business in all its varieties and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of articles well adapted to suit the taste and convenience of all who are in want of such articles. Valises, Whips, Carry-Cases, and Brushes, Chamois Skins, Dusters, &c., &c.

All articles in his line made to order, at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited, and all orders thankfully and faithfully attended to.

FRANCIS STANHOPE.
N.B. Repairing attended to with despatch.
Oct. 25—5m7

Commissioner's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HENRY J. HUDSON,

late of Newport, mariner, deceased, give notice that they will meet at the office of David G. Cook, in Thames street, in Newport, on the third Monday in January, to wit, on the first water, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to decide on such claims as may be presented to them against said estate, which is represented insolvent, and six months from the 17th November instant, is allowed by said Court, for the creditors to prove their claims.

WILLIAM STEVENS,
WILLIAM C. COZZENS, } Com'rs.
ADAM S. COE,

Newport, Nov. 22, 1851.

Subscribers named in the will of Henry J. Hudson, as the Executors thereof, having given bond to said Court as the law directs, request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

DAVID G. COOK, } Executors.
GEORGE I. COOK,

6w.

Court of Probate, Newport, Nov. 24, 1851.

APLICATION is made to this Court in writing by Benjamin Freeborn that some suitable person may be appointed Administrator on the estate of

JOHN LEWIS,

late of Newport, Sill Maker, deceased, intestate. The same is received and referred for consideration in a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Clerk's office in Newport, on Monday the 22d day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof, by advertisement, for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested in said estate may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.

Nov. 29. **P. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Ck.**

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, Administrator on the estate of

JOHN HONIE,

late of said Newport, and having given bonds as the law directs, hereby notifies the creditors of the said John Honie, to come to the Court, to present their claims, and all indebted to make immediate payment to

Nov. 15.—6w. OLIVER PECKHAM.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Jamestown, Administrator to the estate of

ELIZABETH R. ELDRED,

of said Jamestown, single woman, dec'd, intestate and having given bonds as the law directs, request all persons having claims against the said deceased, and all indebted to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM H. KNOWLES, Adm'r.
Jamestown, Nov. 15.—6w.

FLOUR.

100 BUSHES Choice Family Flour,
25 half bush do
Just received and for sale by
BARBER & BOONE,
Nos. 4 and 6 South side,
Market Square.
May 31.

CHEAP MERINOS—Pink, Salmon, Light Blue, Crimson, Green and Steel color'd—all wool French Merinos, at the low price of 17 1/2 cts per yard, in great quantities, for sale at the undersigned French Merinos, Silk Warp do and Worsted Goods, for sale cheap by
Nov 1. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

REMEMBER WHAT YOU READ.

MORE LIGHT!
OF NO HUMBLER NAME.

PHILIP RIDER,
DEALER IN PORTABLE BURNING FLUID, FAT LAMP,
Lamp Oil,
and manufacturer of double distilled
SAFETY CAMPHENE,
AND AGENT FOR THE
BOSTON LAMP DEPOT,
Where lamps of every description can be supplied at the shortest notice.

171 *Thames street, NEWPORT, R. I.*
Camphene hanging lamps, Parlor lamp, Lamp Oil, Night Lamps, Lantern lamps, Oil lamps, altars, Oil and Fat Lamp Oil or Pine. Fluid hanging lamps, Glass hand lamps, for Wick, Lamp Oil, filling cans, Chimneys, for Oiling, Lamp repair &c.

THE LADIES' DELIGHT,
GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR AND MONEY,
IN THE ECONOMY OF THE HOUSE.

The economy of the *Patent Burning Fluid*, Patent and Pine Oil, has been tested, and the Ladies one and all come out and say it is the only Genuine article of the kind, that has ever proved successful for a good, steady, clean and cheap light, and to use their own expression is an *invaluable treasure* to housekeepers, and trial will prove its superiority over a other burning compositions. And in order to bring the above more commonly used and fully to relieve the old ladies' apprehensions, the *Patent* is better than the slow churning, the subject has been induced to *reduce the price* so as to bring within the reach of every family. Whereby we say again you save your *Time, your Labor, and your Money.*

Every person wishing a trial of the above, by calling at 171 *Thames street*, be supplied with a lamp trimmed and burning, free of cost.

March 1, 1851. PHILIP RIDER,
171 *Thames st., Newport.*

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL
PARENTS.

READER, if you are still blessed with parents who are yet in good health, and no artist's pencil has truly traced the linaments of his or her familiar face or form, you may well act that part of wisdom to *advise or persuade* them to visit without delay, Williams' Daguerreotype Room, corner of the Exchange and Washington Squares, and have their miniatures taken in his superior style of art.

FRIENDS.
If you have a mutual friend, in whose welfare you feel an interest, and your kind feelings are reciprocated, that friend will value, as a precious memorial your Daguerreotype Miniature, if taken in Williams' peculiar style.

CHILDREN.
If you are a parent—that is, would you not give for a correct and perfect likeness of yourself, taken when a child? It would show the effects of time, and call up many happy remembrances. This pleasure you can now grant to your child—read—and should they be "snatched from you by the hand of death," the miniature will be a true Daguerreotype Miniatures, if taken by a good artist will afford you sweet consolation.

TO ALL.
How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister—or have not even the shadow of a mother's smile to look upon. After the separation some little toy or a trifling article of apparel, often kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be the hand of death, and the miniature of a Daguerreotype Miniatures, if taken by a good artist will afford you sweet consolation.

TO ALL.
How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister—or have not even the shadow of a mother's smile to look upon. After the separation some little toy or a trifling article of apparel, often kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be the hand of death, and the miniature of a Daguerreotype Miniatures, if taken by a good artist will afford you sweet consolation.

There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, when that friend has been removed by death, who often has the exclamation, "What a sweet expression of deep regret, 'Oh, what would I not give for such a picture of my friend!'"

Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing now, while your mind is upon the subject, than take an artistic Daguerreotype Miniature, of your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist in our town; and if not now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these "gentle hints" from

J. A. WILLIAMS, Daguerreotype Artist.

DR. WILLIAM CLARK'S
ANTI-SCROFULA PANACEA!

IS a sure and thorough BLOOD PURIFIER, completely eradicating all morbid matter from the system. The only way to get well and keep well is to purify the blood and equalize the circulation. The Panacea does it. Every family should have it. It is a safe, pleasant, renovating and invigorating medicine. It is indicated in Scrofula, Erysipelas, Mercurial Ulcers, Piles, Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Palpitations, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Pulmonary Affections, Spitting Blood, Sluggish Circulation, Headache, Dropsy, Dropsy, and all other diseases caused by an impure Blood.

See certificates and recommendations of circulars, to be had of Agents.

Read the following certificates of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Esq.

Boston, Jan. 28, 1851.

Dr. Clark—Dear Sir—Last year, suffering much from a Scrofulous Diathesis, and also general bodily debility, I was induced to test the effects of your Anti-Scrofula Panacea. Its remedial effects upon me were so rapid, and so apparent in my restoration to a state of health much better than I had enjoyed for several years previous, I gained in flesh several pounds beyond the highest point I had ever attained before, and a broad improvement in my general appearance enabled to go through an unusual amount of mental labor and public lecturing without difficulty. I used some half a dozen bottles. Your Panacea is very pleasant to taste, and permeates through the system in a very quickening manner. I have repeatedly recommended it, in my paper, and among my friends and acquaintances, as unquestionably remedial or alleviative in the various complaints for which it is prescribed, and have known of its salutary effects in several cases.

I am, Dr. Clark, a very grateful giver you of this certificate, (the first I have given, and of medical preparation,) in being that the merits of your Panacea may be more extensively known, and its sale widely extended.

Yours, respectfully,
W. LLOYD GARRISON.

Sold by agents throughout the country.
MANUFACTORY AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 382 Washington Street, Liberty Tree Block, Opposite Boston Street.

Sold in this town, at R. H. Hazard, & Co.
Boston, June 14, 1851—1v.

—AGENCY—

OF DR. S. S. FITCH'S celebrated Medicine, used by him with such distinguished success in the cure of gonorrhea, consumption, catarrhs, Asthma, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, Female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr. S. S. Fitch's Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and Inhalant Tubes. Also, lectures on consumption, and the art of preserving Life and Health, to be given in my paper, and of medical preparation,) in being that the merits of your Panacea may be more extensively known, and its sale widely extended.

R. J. TAYLOR'S 102 Thames-Street.

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE AFFLICTED

—C. G. C. Hazard has just received a new supply of the celebrated, and by several facilities approved, *Galvanic Electro Rheumatic Chain*, by T. F. Goldberger, which render a certain salutary effect for all kinds of nervous complaint and are recommended by them. July 5

WOOD, BRICKS, STONE, COAL &c.

ON Devens' Wharf, 100 cords of Pine, Oak, and Maple Wood, 7000 Danvers BRICK—hard pressed—suitable for sidewalks; 10,000 fencing and curb STONE, for sale by

Oct. 27, 1851. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

Polar Whale Oil.

JUST RECEIVED a supply of superior quality and for sale by

Feb. 1, 1851. GEO. BOWEN & CO.

Preserving Kettles.

NEW LOT of these Imported Preserving Kettles, just received and for sale low by

Oct. 11, 1851. 117 Thames Street.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BAL-SAM, having been tested by the experience of thousands for the last 20 years, is recommended by eminent physicians and others, of the highest respectability, as superior to any other preparation.

From the Editor of the Burlington Sentinel, May 17, 1860.—“The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam prepared by REED & CUTLER, of Boston, has become the most popular medicine ever put forth for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.”—This statement, of so high reputation is made sufficiently evident by the universality of its annual sales. Messrs. Reed & Cutler are above quackery, depending alone upon the intrinsic virtues of their medicinal preparations for their disposal. Humboldt is so plentiful that it gives us real cause to make our hesitations to offer at this time, further proof of the merits of this highly popular article.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations, such as CARTER'S COMPOUND, or the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam for Consumption, and others, in part bearing the name “I Enquire for the article by its whole name, the ‘‘VEGETABLE PULMONARY BAL-SAM,’’ and see that it has the written signature of Wm Jos's CUTLER upon a yellow label, on the blue wrapper. Each bottle is stamped ‘‘Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.’’

Prepared by REED & CUTLER, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs, 53 India Street, Boston, and sold by all respectable Druggists and Country Merchants generally. For particulars and recommendations, see a pamphlet accompanying each bottle. Price 30 cents. For sale in Newport by R. R. Hazard and R. J. Taylor.

June 7, 1861.—Gm.

DR. FORTY-SEVEN'S BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!

FOR the Toilet, the Nursery, for Bathing, and for many medicinal purposes. Highly perfumed by its own ingredients. Recommended by the Faculty of Medicine, and administered since established under the patronage of every Physician in London and Paris, and thousands of individuals, who make daily use of it in New York Philadelphia and Boston. It is the greatest luxury and safety of the skin, and the best means for the prevention of leprosy, for comfort and personal embellishment, and its delicate, soothing sensation, and the delightful softness it imparts to the complexion.

We give a few of the prominent properties of the **BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!** already well established by actual experience. Is *This Balm Eradicates every defect of the Complexion,*

and establishes in its stead beauty and health, at a time when both, by the changes of age, or froak of nature, or disease have been obscured and rendered almost insupportable, by drawing to the surface all impurities, and every species of pimples and blotches; also removes tan, sunburns, sallowness and freckles, imparting to the skin its original purity and an unsurpassed freshness, and rendering it clear, smooth and white.

It promotes the growth and increases the Hair, causing it to curl in the most natural manner; it cleanses the head from dandruff, gives vigorous health and life to the very roots of the hair,—3dly, *It renders the Skin supple and elastic.* For the nursery being superior to all descriptions of Soaps, Creams, Pastes, &c. As a centrifuge for clearing the teeth, it is by far the most medicinal of any compound yet discovered, preventing decay, strengthening the pulps, and easing the gums, and teeth white as sugar. For the nursery, and for bathing, for suffering infants, and for adults to promote sweetness of body, cleanliness, health and strength, and to prevent disease, it is superior, and there is no article more suitable than the Balm. It may be used in cold or warm water or oil.

FETHIDGE & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS. Wholesale, at No. 15 Broadway State street. Retail, at Nos. 1 and 7 THE CRYSTAL PALACE, No 2 and 74 Washington Street, Boston. Price 50 cts and \$1 per bottle.

R. R. HAZARD, & CO., Sole Agents.

June 14, 1861.—Ly.

F. BARDEEN'S VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS.

Warranted to Cure **COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA AND PILE.**

FOR NERVEWEAKNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, HUMORS, &c., &c., pills stand unrivalled by any medicine now in use—and in all cases where physics are required.

These Pills are warranted to be free from all mineral substances, and in their operation an effect upon the Bowels leave them in a perfectly healthy and natural state.

DIRECTIONS.

In ordinary cases take one every night, on going to bed, until the disease is removed. In case of violent attack, from one to three Pills. The Pills are perfectly safe for any age or sex,—and being taken, however, to administer in proportion to the age of the patient. No new case is any change of regimen.

Numerous references might be given as to their efficiency, but as the market is now overstocked with humbug medicines, with a long string of fictitious names attached, these Pills are signed G. C. H. and are supplied by one medicine.

The Proprietor has always constantly on hand a medicine which he will warrant to cure the **SCROFULA AND RHEUMATISM** however long the person may have been afflicted with them.

All orders (post paid) addressed to F. BARDEEN, No. 4, Carroll Street, Providence, R. I. will be promptly attended to.

R. J. TAYLOR, Agent for Newport.

July 5.—ly

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R.I., continue to insure against **LOSSES BY FIRE.** They have a large stock of money and other Manufacturers' Buildings, & Merchandise and also Manufacture **MARINE RISKS** on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000,

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.
William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos E. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchings, Ebenezer Kelley, Jr. and James M. Thompson, George B. Hathorne, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.
WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary,
American Insurance Co., }
Office, June 9, 1847.

Articles for the Hair.

Boyle's Hyperion Fluid; Cireliah's Tricopherous; Phalon's Invigorator; Barry's Tricopherous; Haile's "N° 1" and "N° 2" Hair Tonic, with a variety of Choice Pomades and Oils, just received fresh at
C. G. C. HAZARD'S.
Aug. 30. Next North of Post Office.

Spirits Turpentine.

2 BBL'S, first quality, for sale by
April 24, 1861. G. B. OWEN & CO.

APOTHECARIES' HALL
NEAR STATE HOUSE, WASHINGTON SQ.
NEWPORT, R. I.
ESTABLISHED 1822.

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K & K having made arrangements with an extensive Manufacturer, are enabled to supply the trade with an article equal to any manufactured in this country, and at as low a price. Buyers will please call and examine our goods.

June 21 — 6m

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FOOT OF HOWARD STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having made arrangements to carry on an extensive business, are now prepared to furnish castings of every description at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

They have on hand, and are weekly receiving, *Fence Patterns* of every variety; suitable for CEMETERY, STREET, PARK, BALCONY, or any other ornamental purpose; and are prepared to put the same on in any reasonable terms, as can be ascertained by any establishment in the country. Ornamental fences of iron, will now come into general use, as they can be put up at the cost of a wooden one. Persons in want of a fence would do well to call and examine our patterns before making a selection.

We have, in connection with the Foundry, an experienced Pattern Maker, who is prepared to furnish patterns with dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

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July 19, 1851 — 1f.

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WM. H. BLISS
March 8, 1851. 117 Thames Street

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WM. G. & GEO. S. WARD
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